

Oklahoma: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Oklahoma had the fifth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Oklahoma, accounting for 44% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the second highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 23% of all deaths.
- Oklahoma had the tenth highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Oklahoma in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 124% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 15,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Oklahoma in 1999,

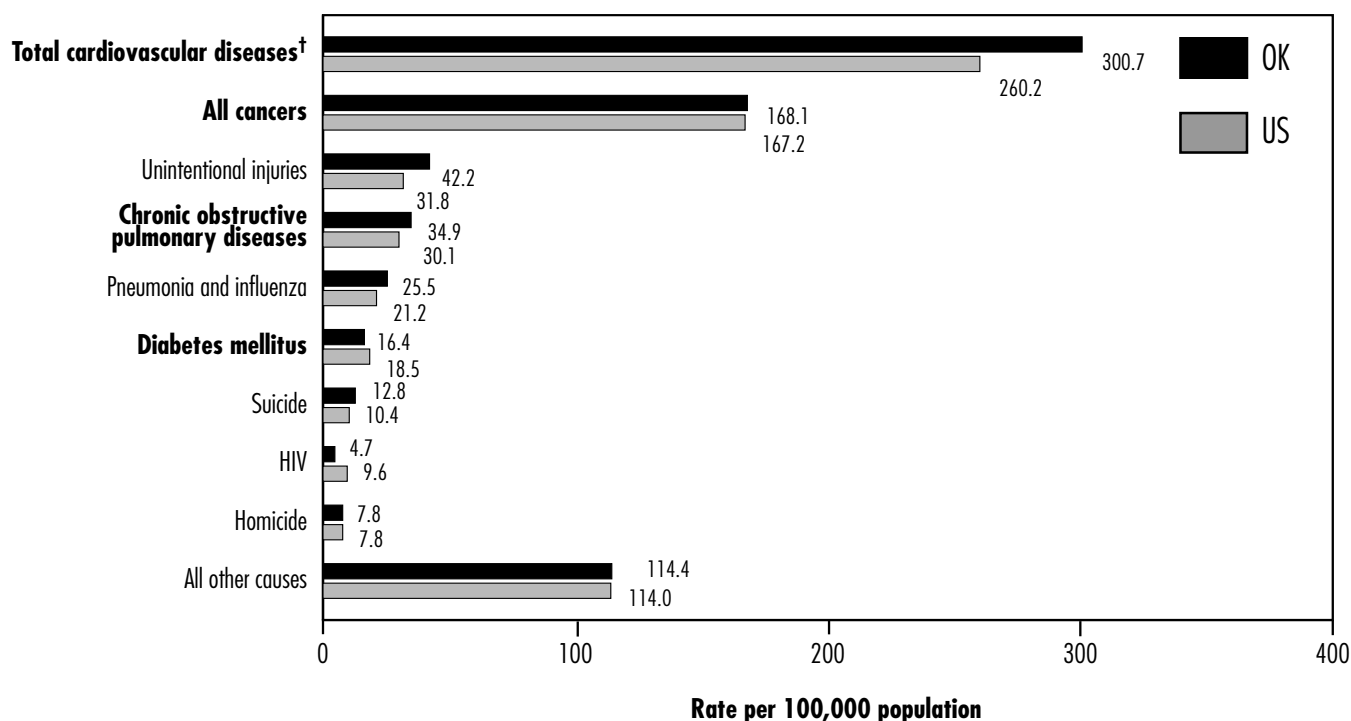
including 2,500 new cases of lung cancer, 1,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,300 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,300 Oklahoma residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 102,414 adults in Oklahoma had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 722 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,786 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 140% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 127% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Oklahoma Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (157.5 per 100,000 in Oklahoma and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (47.2 per 100,000 in Oklahoma and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Oklahoma: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 41% of Hispanics, 30% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 23% of blacks, and 23% of whites in Oklahoma reported current cigarette smoking.
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the third highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 85% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 82% of Hispanics, 80% of whites, and 77% of blacks.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of blacks, 53% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 53% of whites, and 50% of Hispanics were overweight.

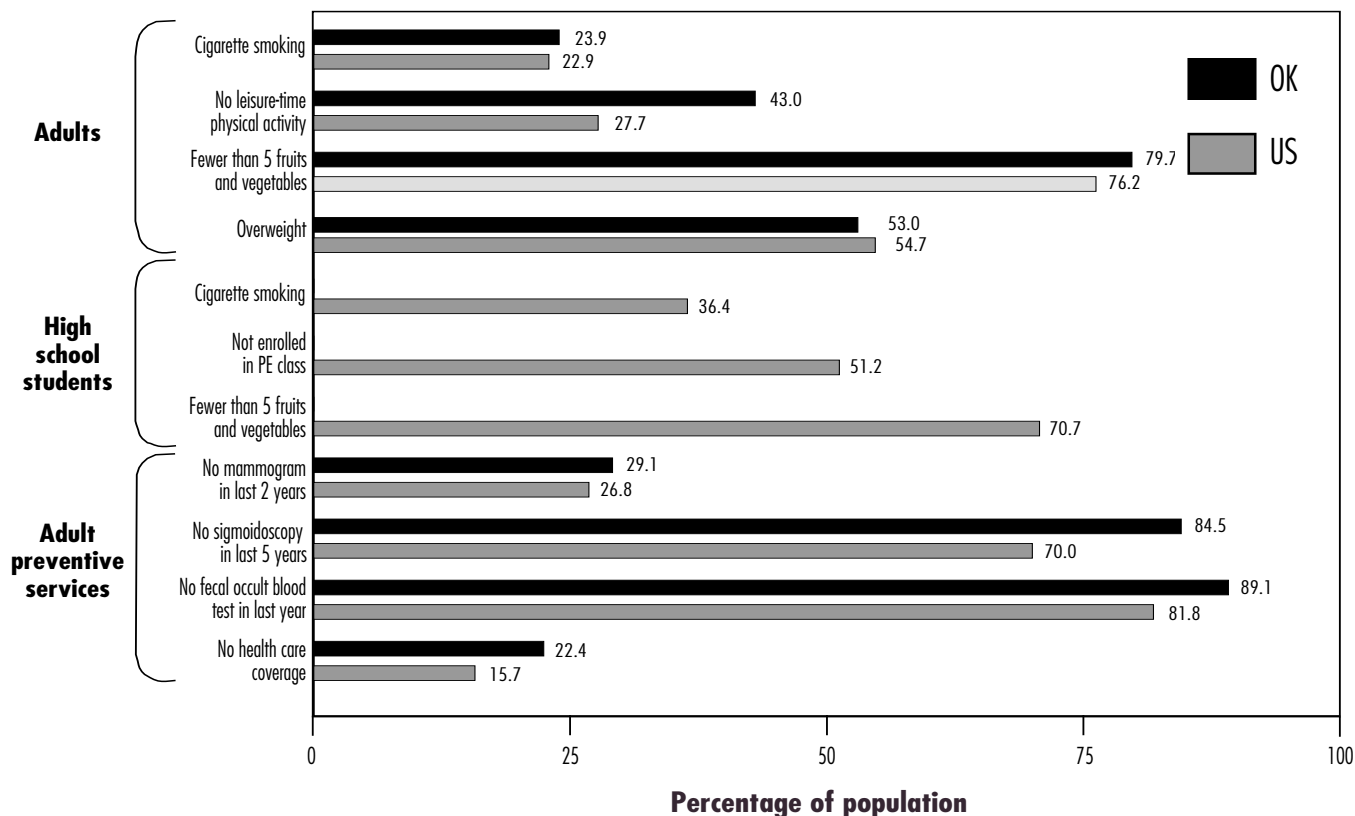
Preventive Services

- Of all states, Oklahoma had the ninth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Oklahoma had the highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the third highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Oklahoma had the sixth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Oklahoma.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Oklahoma Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.